

Veterans of the Grand Army who know a good thing when they see it.

## SHAMEFUL TRICKERY

T. Taggart's and Hoke Smith's Effort to Hoodwink Veterans.

Inside History of the Reasons that Led to the Order "Modifying" the Pension Suspension Rule.

## INDIANA DEMOCRATS SCARED

Frantic Appeal to the Son of a Rebel to Save the Party.

Urged to Revoke the Order Till After the G. A. R. Encampment—Schemes for Providing More Money.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The facts regarding the issuance of the "modified" pension order are beginning to crop out. It will be remembered that last Thursday Commissioner Loehren flourished the announcement that he had been directed by Hoke Smith to change the practice of the bureau so that hereafter there would be no suspensions of pensions, except in cases where the record showed on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever. In making the announcement Mr. Loehren said: "The Secretary has for some time questioned the fairness of the old practice of the Pension Bureau, which suspended pensions during inquiry as to the right of a pension and to the pension rate he was receiving. At his request the whole matter has been carefully considered, and the present order modifying that practice, so as not to suspend in doubtful cases, has been agreed to as more equitable."

It is well for Mr. Loehren that he did not go into details and give the real reasons for the alleged change, for they reveal a shameful effort to hoodwink the old soldiers and at the same time save the Democratic party from losing many votes in Indiana. The real cause for issuing the "modified" order, as learned here to-day from authority that cannot be questioned, is as follows: Two weeks ago the leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana became frightened at the vigorous complaints of veterans who had been robbed of their pensions under the suspension process. The complaints were sent to Democratic headquarters at Indianapolis by county chairmen. They said many old soldiers who had hitherto voted the Democratic ticket were now denouncing the Cleveland administration and Hoke Smith, the son of a Georgia rebel, in various places. They appealed to the State central committee to do something before the G. A. R. encampment, stating that sentiment against the Democratic party was growing so strong they feared it would crystallize into a revolt when the veterans got together and compared notes. Thomas Taggart, who was not slow to see the point, Joseph Riley, secretary of the State committee, was instructed to write a letter to Secretary Hoke Smith, pointing out the peril to the party in Indiana if something was not done to allay the anger of the pensioners before the encampment met. The letter stated that, while the committee was in sympathy with the Cleveland-Hoke Smith policy of cutting down the pension roll, there ought to be a let-up for a few weeks, or the Democratic party in Indiana would be verily beaten at the next election. It was intimated that the order might be temporarily suspended. The letter was signed by both Secretary Riley and Chairman Taggart. When Hoke Smith received it he summoned Representative Martin, of Indiana, chairman of the House committee on pensions, and together they discussed the matter. As a result of the conference Mr. Martin telegraphed Mr. Taggart last week, before the "modified" order was issued, that the suspension rule would be revoked. This statement can be verified by an examination of the Indianapolis Sentinel of Friday. As previously stated by the Journal correspondent, Loehren's latest order was intended for Indianapolis and was issued this week, and after the encampment is over the old practice will be virtually restored.

## WILL PROVIDE MORE MONEY.

Congress Almost Certain to Increase the Circulating Medium.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Last week the Journal correspondent received a great many inquiries from Indiana bankers and manufacturers as to whether this Congress would likely do anything to make money plentiful. Three or four inquiries from central Indiana came to-day. The impression seems to abound in many sections of the State, and especially in the great manufacturing belt—the natural-gas region—that the repeal of the silver purchasing law, which increases the volume of currency to the aggregate of \$54,000,000 annually, will in time make money scarcer and immediately cause a gradual shrinkage in all values.

After painstaking inquiry the Journal correspondent can safely say that it now seems almost certain that after the silver-purchasing law is repealed some important financial legislation will be enacted by Congress. The opinion is expressed by Chairman Springer, of the House committee on banking and currency, and Chairman Voorhees and Mr. Allison, of the Senate committee on finance, that a law will take the place of the silver measure now upon the statutes, although its enactment will in no wise be connected with it. The House committee on banking and currency will, during the next two weeks, spend most of its time in the work of devising a plan for an enlargement of the volume of currency which will meet the increase of population. It will also try to adopt an amendment to the bill of Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, which provides for an issue of \$500,000,000 of two-and-a-half-percent bonds, exchangeable for currency at any time, so that the holders of the bonds cannot drain the government's gold supply. The amendment, which will likely be adopted, will provide that the money borrowed from the government may be paid to the borrower in coin or treasury notes, or any currency based upon the government's credit.

As soon as the Senate passes the repeal bill Chairman Voorhees says he will call up his bill giving national banks par value of circulation upon bonds deposited, and it will likely pass without amendment. The temper of the House has been largely against this proposition for many years, but after the silver law is wiped away and there is nothing to take its place, it is conceded, even by its enemies, that the bank circulation bill will pass. There is a fear that the repeal of the silver law will have the ultimate effect of shrinking values unless something is done to make more money, and the bank bill appears to be the swiftest and most practical.

on the floor of the House. It is conceded on every hand in the Senate that it cannot pass that body.

While the Senate is working with the repeal bill and the bank circulation measure, the House committee on ways and means will be perfecting the tariff bill, which will not be reported till November. This will give the House and its banking committee ample opportunity to devise a measure to supply a constantly increasing currency and pass upon the Johnson bond bill in a perfected form. No one now thinks of accomplishing anything with silver, the recent vote in the House having made any silver legislation impossible.

President Cleveland is represented as favoring the proposition to repeal the State bank tax if a measure can be framed that will entrench the difficulties in the way of a reestablishment of "State bank currency." The plan suggested is to repeal the tax on State banks and to provide for them a uniform currency, to be issued by the federal government, based on certain classes of safe and acceptable bonds and other securities properly guaranteed by State or municipalities.

## WANT THE BARS REMOVED.

Democrats Are Trying to Secure Repeal of the Federal Election Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—One of the first efforts of the Democratic Congress will be directed to secure the repeal of the federal election law under which John I. Davenport, of New York, has made such a reputation as supervisor of elections. Senator Hill, of New York, has taken the initiative in this matter in the Senate, and General Black, of Illinois, ex-Commissioner of Pensions and now a member of Congress, has prepared a bill to the same purport for introduction in the House.

Senator Hill has made such substantial progress that he has secured the consideration of his bill by the Senate committee on judiciary, and a day or two ago the measure was ordered to be reported to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass. Senator Hill's bill is very brief, and is as follows:

That Title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being sections 2002 to 2031, both inclusive, entitled "The elective franchise," and generally known as the federal election law, is hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any proceeding or prosecution now pending for any offense under the said sections or either of them.

The bill prepared by General Black, of Illinois, is practically in the same words, totally abolishing federal supervision of elections, incidentally, also abolishing the office of federal supervisor of elections, and thus throwing John I. Davenport, of New York, out of a vocation. The Democrats in their fight to secure the repeal of this law, do not expect to encounter serious opposition in either the House or Senate; and they appear to be assured that the measure will secure immediate approval by President Cleveland. On last January a select committee to inquire into the federal supervision of elections in New York city presented a report containing the following statement:

With the power of the government behind him and with the money of the government to use, Davenport has managed for years a defective bureau, by means of which he has sought to get proof of the crimes which he has claimed existed in the city of New York. When in his first capacity, as a detective, he had obtained such proof as he wished to use, he has secondarily as a public prosecutor, issued the warrants for the arrest of the alleged criminals. Sometimes he gave these warrants to the United States marshal to be executed and sometimes in a third capacity, as a sheriff, he seemed to have made the arrest of the accused parties through his own deputies. Times in four capacity, as United States Commissioner, sitting as a magistrate, he has presided over the trial of the accused parties, which he presented to himself as judge, by himself as prosecuting attorney, and has defended himself upon their guilt or innocence. Your committee, after a very careful study of the operations of the federal election law, before election and on election day in the city of New York, are of the opinion that these laws have entirely failed to produce any good results in the direction of the purity of elections or the protection of the ballot box, and have been productive of such serious and dangerous results that they ought at once to be repealed.

See Hill and General Black, and the other Democratic leaders who are preparing to secure a prompt repeal of this election law, are receiving very substantial encouragement from the administration. Under direction of Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, the postmaster of the city of New York has just ejected Supervisor Davenport from his office in the post-office building, and has barred the door in such manner as to prevent the federal supervisor or his assistants ever again re-entering entrance. It is believed that Davenport will appeal to the courts to decide the right of the administration to eject him from the offices heretofore occupied in the New York postoffice building, but it is expected by the Democrats that before he can possibly receive any favorable action in the courts the bill will have passed both houses of Congress and been signed by the President, repealing in toto the election law creating a federal supervisor of election and under which Mr. Davenport has operated for many years.

## FOR FREE SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Representative George W. Fithian, of Illinois, the new chairman of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, has prepared a bill which will receive a favorable report from his committee, providing for the free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries. The position which Congressman Fithian and a majority of his committee will take is that it is folly to attempt to restore our merchant marine by government bounties, and that the only manner in which the flag of the United States can secure its fair share of the growing trade of the world is to admit free to American registry ships built in foreign countries.

## IRELAND ON LABOR.

The Archbishop Says Society Is Bound to Provide for the Needy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—At the labor congress Sunday night Archbishop Ireland made an address, his subject being "The Catholic Church and the Labor Question." Among those on the platform were Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and delegates from the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain. The archbishop began by saying that the cause of labor was espoused by the Catholic church, and added: "At the very foundation of the labor question lies the proper appreciation of the individual man. 'Religion,' says Leo XIII., 'teaches the rich man and employer that their work people are not slaves, that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and as a Christian; that labor is nothing to be ashamed of, but is an honorable employment, enabling a man to sustain his life in upright and creditable ways; and that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels, to make money by the look of their hands as much as by the use of their brains.' Here is the germ of social rights and duty. Labor is not and cannot be a power of commerce, merchantable commodity as bread or meat, entirely subject to the laws of supply and demand. Labor is, in fact, it is the personal output of the energies of man; it is man's action.

The plenary, concrete object of the labor congress is the workman, and hence labor possesses dignity and rights which are inherent in the human person and have before God and society the responsibility of the human being. The laborer himself has not the right to depart from these responsibilities; the employer has not the right to solicit or permit him to do so; the state, which is society organized, is bound to stop both the laborer and the employer from degrading human nature, and perverting it from the purposes assigned it by the Creator. Modern industrialism perceives nothing beyond the market in which it buys the labor. The very term, labor market, indi-

cates to what depth greed, power and self has sunk the workmen. Specious words are spoken to hide away hideous crimes against humanity. Free labor, free competition, freedom of contract, such are maxims that it is sought to make prevail, with the result that men are driven to work at starvation wages, and however low they are, the workman is hidden to step aside the moment another human being is found to give cleaner rates by the sweat of his brow. The words 'freedom of contract' speak the bitter irony. There is no freedom when the alternative is to work at nominal price, or to be hungry and to listen to the cries of children. Leo XIII. says: 'There is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than the bargain between man and man that remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort.' The right of each man to obtain from his labor a sufficient wherewithal to live in reasonable and frugal comfort implies the antecedent right of opportunity to work. Society is bound to provide for the needy who are willing to labor and can find no work, and this duty of society is not one of charity, but of justice."

## INGALLS RE-ENTERS POLITICS.

He Wants Peffer's Seat, but Will First Run for Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has re-entered politics, and has done so in a most aggressive manner. His programme also is laid down on most aggressive lines. He will appear before the Republican State convention a year hence a candidate for the nomination for Governor and at the close of the term, should he be elected, he will be a candidate for Mr. Peffer's seat in the Senate. When the Republicans were defeated in the election of 1890, Ingalls in the Senate, the latter stated that he would be a candidate for no political honor until his old seat in the Senate should become vacant. Since then he has determined to stand for Governor as a stepping stone to his old senatorial position. These facts are given out by Mr. Ingalls's closest political friends and have some confirmation in Mr. Ingalls's recent speeches before G. A. R. encampments and county conventions.

## THINGS AND PLACES TO BE SEEN.

Prominent Buildings, Notable Objects, and How They May Be Found.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument stands in the Circle, recently re-christened Monument Place. The spot was originally the geographical center of the city, and is still practically the center. The monument was projected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the civil war, the legislative appropriations and subscriptions by Grand Army posts were made on that basis, and it was a misfortune of authority on the part of the superintendent the monument have been divided between the civil and the Mexican wars. This has caused great dissatisfaction among civil war veterans and the offending clause was last week ordered by the commissioners to be removed. The monument is yet incomplete. Several bronze groups and figures are to be placed on the base, and fountains are to be built on the east and west sides, but as it now stands it is the finest military memorial in the United States, and probably in the world.

The Statehouse can be reached by any line of cars in the city. Architectural experts pronounce it one of the handsomest public buildings in this country. The corridors are especially admired. The structure is remarkable from the fact that it was built by the legislative appropriation of \$2,000,000. It contains, besides the legislative halls and state offices, the State Library, where are deposited the records of the State, and a museum of war relics well worth examining.

The State Institution for the Blind is between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, fronting on North, six blocks north of Washington street. It can be reached by the Pennsylvania street cars. The institution is a public school for blind children, and an academy. Several hundred pupils receive instruction there during the school year.

The State School for the Deaf and Dumb is at the intersection of Washington street and State street, and is reached by the East Washington street and Irvington cars. Thousands of deaf mutes have received a liberal education within its walls.

The Indiana Woman's Reformatory is reached by the East Washington-street and Irvington cars. This is a unique institution, being the first women's prison established and controlled by women in the world. All the female convicts of the State are sent here. Under the same roof, but entirely separate from the penal department, is a reform school for girls. The reformatory is an object of interest to philanthropists and reformers throughout the country, and receives many visits. It is at all times open for inspection by strangers.

The United States Arsenal is east of the city and can be reached by the Clifford-avenue and East Washington-street cars. It is a storehouse for munitions of war, and is in charge of a detachment of United States troops. Major of Varney in command. The grounds are handsome, and form an objective point in pleasure drives.

WOODRUFF PLACE is a beautiful residence suburb east of the city. It is in the neighborhood of the Arsenal and Woman's Reformatory. It has some especially attractive features, and is reached either by the Clifford-avenue or East Washington-street cars.

The Central Hospital for the Insane is a State institution, with accommodations for 1,500 or more patients. It is west of the city, beyond the river, and is reached by West Washington-street cars. The buildings and grounds are handsome, and special attention is paid to visitors.

The Proprietary is on North street, facing the Statehouse. It is a woman's club, and is owned by an association of women. It is a meeting place for clubs, organizations and social gatherings, and is open at all hours of the day.

The residence 140 North Pennsylvania street was for many years the home of Oliver P. Morton, the "war Governor," and was occupied by him at the time of his death.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON's residence is 674 North Delaware street. It was visited by tens of thousands of people during the campaign of '88, and the picket line then in front of it was carried away piece-meal by relic hunters.

The statue of Vice President Schuyler Colfax stands near the southwest corner of Universal Park, three squares east of Monument Place. This statue was erected by the Daughters of Reuben, a branch organization of the Odd Fellows, which was founded by him.

A statue of the late Vice President Hendricks stands in the southeast corner of the Statehouse grounds. Those who knew him well do not consider the statue a success. The face is fairly accurate, but the attitude of the figure is entirely unlike that in which he habitually appeared.

Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of New York and Meridian, three squares north of Monument Place, is headquarters for the organized charities and other benevolent organizations. Its doors are open all hours of the day.

The City Library, a well-equipped institution, free to the public, is now at the corner of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania, opposite Deulin Hotel, but will be moved, in a short time, into the new building erected for its use one square west.

CAMP MORTON, used during the first year of the war as a drill ground and thereafter as a prison camp, has been occupied as a State fair ground since that time until a year ago, when it was thrown open for residence purposes. It is now known as Morton Place. Its boundaries are Tenth street on the south, Fourteenth on the north, Central avenue and Talbot avenue on the east and west, respectively. The Central-avenue cars traverse its southern boundary.

Camp Sullivan, originally the State fair grounds, many troops were quartered during the war. It has since been known as Military Park. This week it is Camp Wilder. Three squares northwest of Statehouse.

The Orphans Home is at corner of College and Howe avenues, and can be reached by College-avenue cars.

The Katharine Home for aged women is at Tennessee and Ninth. North Illinois-street cars pass within a block of it.

DEAFENERS—Eastman, Schleicher & Lee

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MARION COUNTY.	FOR STATE.	Votes.
J. E. TWINE.....	J. C. EDWARDS, Shelbyville.....	10,431
ED G. BOUZ.....	H. H. TALBOT, Crawfordville.....	7,213
W. F. TAYLOR.....	E. J. SMITH, Clayton.....	7,145
W. C. SMITH.....	F. H. HURON, Danville.....	7,061
E. H. HEATON.....		
C. W. PHIPPS.....		

Hosiery, East Abile.

We have just received one case of Ladies' Fast Black Hose—full regular made, high-spliced heels, double soles—a stocking we have sold for 35c a pair. We shall sell them for less than we usually paid for them—only 25c a pair.

Children's Seamless Ribbed Hose, 10c a pair.

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We sell the best real Kid Glove in the State for \$1—4-button or 5-hook, take your choice—fits better, looks smooth and neat on the hand.

Our Biarritz Glove at \$1 is a splendid shopping or street glove.

A better quality pique Biarritz for \$1.25.

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LOUIS DESCHLER, Bates House Cigar Stand.  
LOUIS DESCHLER, cor. Penn. and Market sts.  
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## NEWNESS EVERYWHERE

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NOTE: Dress Goods deserve particular attention. The novelties are striking. We are, you know, large importers, and goods found in this department cannot be got elsewhere in this city.

There are new Silks and Satins, the latter the popular material for dresses. We have it in all shades and qualities.

Velvets, Persians and Bengalines, in all the new weaves. We have a complete stock, and here we are fully prepared to meet the wants of our customers.

We beg our friends to note that Madam Ayer and Madam Phelps, who are at present in the East getting styles and procuring dress novelties, will open the Dressmaking Rooms Monday, Sept. 4.

We beg further to call attention to the fact that Madam Thomas is home from New York, and will have on display Monday next, Sept. 4, all that comprises a choice Millinery Stock. New pattern Hats, the latest trimmings, the choicest selections.

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Ladies' fine cloth top button Shoes, hand sewed, turned, patent leather tips, very stylish, good fitting, for \$3.50 a pair.

Ladies' fine cloth top button Shoes, hand sewed, turned, patent leather tips, very stylish, good fitting, for \$3.50 a pair.

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